

- Overexertion was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in wholesale and retail trade in Missouri in 2001. The rate was decreased 8.73 percent from 2000 and 26.5 percent from 1996. Overexertion accounted for 33.3 percent of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri wholesale and retail trade in 2001.

**Table 2. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> by selected worker and case characteristics and major industry division, Missouri, private industry, 1996-2001**

| Characteristic             | Private industry <sup>3,4,5,6</sup> | Wholesale and Retail Trade |       |       |       |       |       |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                            | 2001                                | 1996                       | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
| Total:                     | 137.4                               | 213.0                      | 154.4 | 161.6 | 141.0 | 159.2 | 125.3 |
| Nature of injury, illness: |                                     |                            |       |       |       |       |       |
| Sprains, strains           | 60.2                                | 82.1                       | 69.4  | 71.3  | 53.3  | 68.9  | 58.7  |
| Part of body affected:     |                                     |                            |       |       |       |       |       |
| Trunk                      | 50.0                                | 67.0                       | 60.2  | 62.9  | 46.2  | 50.7  | 49.9  |
| Source of injury, illness: |                                     |                            |       |       |       |       |       |
| Containers                 | 15.2                                | 46.6                       | 38.8  | 28.1  | 28.4  | 37.7  | 25.7  |
| Floor, ground surfaces     | 22.6                                | 26.8                       | 25.8  | 30.2  | 29.8  | 23.9  | 22.3  |
| Event or exposure:         |                                     |                            |       |       |       |       |       |
| Overexertion               | 38.6                                | 56.9                       | 50.9  | 39.1  | 31.9  | 45.8  | 41.8  |

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>5</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>6</sup> In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

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# OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN MISSOURI IN 2001

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Table 1 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics in the wholesale and retail trade industry division in Missouri from 1996 to 2001.

- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work has decreased 21.8 percent from 2000 to 2001 and 35.7 percent from 1996 to 2001. In 2001, there were 6,376 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the wholesale and retail trade industry division.
- There was a 19.1 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses in men workers from 2000 to 2001 and a 41.3 percent decrease from 1996. There was a 26.4 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses in women workers from 2000 to 2001 and a 21.4 percent decrease from 1996.
- Workers aged 35 to 44 was the age category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2001 in the wholesale and retail trade industry division. There was a 23.5 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses from 2000 to 2001 and a 31.3 percent decrease from 1996.
- Operators, fabricators, and laborers was the occupation with the most occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2001 in the wholesale and retail trade industry division in Missouri. There was a 39.4 percent decrease from 2000 to 2001 and a 44.4 percent decrease from 1996 to 2001. The technical, sales, and administrative support occupation had the second most occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2001.
- The length of service with employer category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2001 was 1 year to 5 years. There was a 32.5 percent decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses from 2000 to 2001 and a 49.1 percent decrease from 1996 to 2001.

Incidence rates (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the wholesale and retail trade industry division in Missouri private industry from 1996 to 2001 are shown in Table 2.

- The incidence rate (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the wholesale and retail trade industry division in Missouri in 2001 was 125.3. This incidence rate was reduced 21.3 percent from 2000 and 41.2 percent from 1996.
- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri wholesale and retail trade in 2001. The incidence rate was reduced 14.8 percent from 2000 and 28.5 percent from 1996. Sprains, strains accounted for 46.9 percent of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri wholesale and retail trade in 2001.
- Trunk was the part of body affected with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in wholesale and retail trade in 2001. The rate decreased 1.58 percent from 2000 and 25.5 percent from 1996. Trunk accounted for 39.9 percent of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri wholesale and retail trade in 2001.
- Containers was the source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in wholesale and retail trade in 2001. The rate was decreased 31.8 percent

from 2000 and 44.8 percent from 1996. Containers accounted for 20.5 percent of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri wholesale and retail trade in 2001. Floor, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness with the second highest incidence rate in wholesale and retail trade.

**Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker and case characteristics and major industry division, Missouri, private industry, 1996-2001**

| Characteristic                               | Private industry <sup>2,3,4,5</sup> | Wholesale and Retail Trade |       |       |       |       |       |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | 2001                                | 1996                       | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
| Total:                                       | 26,596                              | 9,918                      | 7,408 | 8,003 | 7,187 | 8,157 | 6,376 |
| Sex:   |                                     |                            |       |       |       |       |       |
| Men  | 17,629                              | 6,994                      | 4,631 | 4,771 | 4,407 | 5,071 | 4,103 |
| Women  | 8,857                               | 2,893                      | 2,777 | 3,232 | 2,780 | 3,087 | 2,273 |
| Age:   |                                     |                            |       |       |       |       |       |
| 35 to 44                                     | 7,454                               | 2,423                      | 2,254 | 1,960 | 1,620 | 2,177 | 1,665 |
| Occupation:                                  |                                     |                            |       |       |       |       |       |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers         | 10,415                              | 3,540                      | 3,259 | 2,680 | 2,742 | 3,253 | 1,970 |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support | 4,350                               | 3,438                      | 1,451 | 2,428 | 1,889 | 2,521 | 1,932 |
| Length of service with employer:             |                                     |                            |       |       |       |       |       |
| 1 year to 5 years                            | 7,929                               | 3,254                      | 1,989 | 2,601 | 2,081 | 2,453 | 1,657 |

<sup>1</sup> Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>5</sup> In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.